The Blair County Whig.

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By John Brotherline. HOLLIDAYSBURG, BLAIR COUNTY, PA., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1863. Established 1846.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, DEC. 19, 1863.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Another year of health and sufficiently abundant harvests has passed. For these, and especially for the improved condition of our national affairs, our renewed and profound gratitude to God is due We remain in peace and friendship with foreign Powers. The efforts of disloyal citizens of the United States to involve us in foreign wars, to aid in inexcusable insurrection, have been unavailing. Her Britannic Majesty's Government, as was justly expected, have exercised their authority to prevent the departure of new hostile expeditions from British ports. The Emperor of France has, by a like proceeding, promptly vindicated the neutrality which he proclaimed at the beginning of the contest. Questions of great intricacy and importance have arisen out of the blockade and other belligerent operations between the Government and several of the Maritime Powers, but they have been discussed and, so far as was possible, accommodated in a spirit of frankness, justice, and mutual good will. It is especially gratifying that our prize courts, by the impartiality of their adjudications, have commanded the respect and confidence of maritime Powers.

The supplemental treaty between the United States and Great Britain, for the suppression of the African slave trade, made on the 17th day of February last, has been duly ratified and carried into execution. It is believed that, so far as American pilots and American citizens are concerned, that inhuman and odious traffic has been brought to an end.

I shall submit for the consideration of the Senate a convention for the adjustment of possessory claims in Washington Territory, arising out of the treaty of the 15th of June, 1846, between the United States and Great Britain, and which have been the source of some disquiet among the citizens of that now rapidly improving part of the country.

A novel and important question, involving the extent of the maritime jurisdiction of Spain in the waters which surround the island of Cuba, has been debated without reaching an agreement, and it is proposed, in an amicable spirit, to refer it to the arbitrament of a friendly Power. A convention for that purpose will be submitted to the Senate.

I have thought it proper, subject to the approval of the Senate, to concur with the interested commercial powers in an arrangement for the liquidation of the Scheldt dues, upon the principles which have been heretofore adopted in regard to the imposts upon navigation in the waters of Denmark. The long-pending controversy between this Government and that of Chili, touching the seizure at Silana, in Peru, by Chilian officers, of a large amount in treasure belonging to citizens of the United Sates, has been brought to a close by the award of His Majesty, the King of the Belgians, to whose arbitration the question was referred by the parties. The subject was thoroughly and patiently examined by that justly-respected magistrate, and, although the sum awarded to the claimants may not have been so large as they expected, there is no reason to distrust the wisdom of his Majesty's decision. That decision was promptly complied with by Chili when the intelligence in regard to it reached that country.

The joint commission under the act of the last session for carrying into effect the convention with Peru, on the subject of claims, has been organized at Lima, and is engaged in the business entrusted to it.

Difficulties concerning inter-oceanic transit through Nicaragua are in course of amicable adjustment. In conformity with principles set forth in my last annual message, I have received a representative from the United States of Columbia, and have credited a minister to that republic.

Incidents occurring in the progress of our civil war have forced upon my attention the uncertain state of international questions touching the rights of foreigners in this country and of the United States citizens abroad. In regard to some Governments, these rights are, at least partially defined by treaties. In no instance, however, is it expressly stipulated that, in the event of civil war, a foreigner residing in this country, within the lines of the insurgents, is to be exempted from the rule which classes him as a belligerent, in whose behalf the Government of his country cannot express any privileges or immunities distinct from that character. I regret to say, however, that such claims have been put forward, and, in some instances, in behalf of foreigners who have lived in the United States the greater part of their lives.

There is reason to believe that many persons born in foreign countries who have declared their intention to become citizens, or who have been fully naturalized, have evaded the military duty required of them by denying the fact, and thereby throwing upon the Government the burden of proof. It has been found difficult or impracticable to obtain this proof from the want of guides to the proper sources of information. These might be supplied by requiring the clerks of courts where declarations of intention may be made, or naturalization effected, to send periodically lists of the names of the persons naturalized, or declaring their intention to become citizens, to the Secretary of the Interior, in whose department these names might be arranged and printed for general information. There is also reason to believe that foreigners frequently become citizens of the United States for the sole purpose of evading the duties imposed by the laws of their native country, to which, on becoming naturalized here, they at once repair, and, though never returning to the United States, they still claim the interposition of the Government, as citizens. Many altercations, and great prejudices, have heretofore arisen out of this abuse. It is therefore submitted to your serious consideration. It might be advisable to fix a limit beyond which no citizen of the United States, residing abroad, may claim the interposition of his Government. The right of suffrage has often been assumed and exercised by aliens, under pretences of naturalization, which they have disowned when drafted into the military service. I submit the expediency of such an amendment as will make the fact of voting an estoppel against any plea of exemption from military service, or other civil obligation, on the ground of alienage.

In common with other western Powers, our relations with Japan have been brought into serious jeopardy through the perverse opposition of the hereditary aristocracy of the empire to the enlightened and liberal policy of the Tycoon, designed to bring the country into the society of nations. It is hoped, although not with entire confidence, that these difficulties may be peacefully overcome. I ask your attention to the claim of the minister residing there for the damages he sustained in the destruction by fire of the residence of the legation at Yeddo.

Satisfactory arrangements have been made with the Emperor of Russia, which it is believed will result in effecting a continuous line of telegraph through that empire from our Pacific coast. I recommend to your favorable consideration the subject of an international telegraph across the Atlantic ocean, and also of a telegraph between this capital and the national forts along the Atlantic seaboard and the Gulf of Mexico. Such communication, established with any reasonable outlay, would be an economical as well as effective aid to the diplomatic, military, and naval service.

The consular system of the United States, under the enactments of the last Congress, begins to be self-sustaining, and there is reason to hope that it may become entirely so, with the increase of trade which will ensue whenever peace is restored.

Our ministers abroad have been faithful in defending American rights. In protecting our commercial interests, our consuls have necessarily had to encounter increased labors and responsibilities, growing out of the war. These they have, for the most part, met and discharged with zeal and efficiency. This acknowledgement justly includes those consuls who, residing in Morocco, Egypt, Turkey, Japan, China, and other Oriental countries, are charged with complex functions and extraordinary powers.

The condition of the several organized Territories is generally satisfactory, although the Indian disturbances in New Mexico have not been entirely suppressed. The mineral resources of Colorado, Nevada, Idaho, New Mexico, and Arizona, are proving far richer than has been heretofore understood. I lay before you a communication on this subject from the Governor of New Mexico. I again submit to your consideration the expediency of establishing a system for the encouragement of immigration. Although this source of national wealth and strength is again flowing with greater freedom than for several years before the insurrection occurred, there is still a great deficiency of labors in every field of industry, especially in agriculture, and in our mines, as well of iron and coal as of the precious metals. While the demand for labor is thus increased here, tens of thousand of persons, destitute of remunerative occupation, are thronging our foreign consulates and offering to emigrate to the United States if essential but very cheap assistance can be afforded them. It is easy to see that, under the sharp discipline of civil war, the nation is beginning a new life. This noble effort demands the aid and ought to receive the attention and support of the Government.

Injuries unforeseen by the Government, and unintended, may, in some cases, have been inflicted upon the subjects or citizens of foreign countries, both at sea and on land, by persons in the service of the United States. As this Government expects redress from other Powers when similar injuries are inflicted by persons in their service upon citizens of the United States, we must be prepared to do justice to foreigners. If the existing judicial tribunals are inadequate to this purpose, a special court may be authorized, with power to hear and decide such claims of the character referred to as may have arisen under treaties and the public law. Conventions for adjusting the claims by joint commission have been proposed to some Governments, but no definitive answer to the proposition has yet been received from any.

In the course of the session I shall probably have occasion to request you to provide indemnification to claimants where decrees of restitution have been rendered and damages awarded by the Admiralty courts. And in other cases where this Government may be acknowledged to be liable in principal, and where the amount of that liability has been ascertained by an informal arbitration, the proper officers of the Treasury have deemed themselves required, by the law of the United States upon the subject, to demand a tax upon the incomes of foreign consuls in this country. While such a demand may not, in strictness, be a derogation of public law, or perhaps of any existing treaty between the United States and a foreign country, the expediency of so far modifying the act as to exempt from tax the income of such consuls as are not citizens of the United States, derived from the emoluments of their office or from property not situated in the United States, is submitted to your serious consideration. I make this suggestion upon the ground that a comity which ought to be reciprocated exempts our consuls in all other countries from taxation. To the extent thus indicated, the United States, I think, ought not to be exceptionally illiberal to international trade and commerce.

The operations of the Treasury during the last year have been successfully conducted. The enactment by Congress of a National Banking law has proved a valuable support of the public credit, and the general legislation in relation to loans has fully answered the expectations of its favorers. Some amendments may be required to perfect existing laws, but no change in their principles or general scope is believed to be needed.

Since these measures have been in operation, all demands on the treasury, including the pay of the army and navy, have been promptly met and fully satisfied. No considerable body of troops, it is believed, were ever more amply provided and more liberally and punctually paid, and, it may be added, that by no people were the burdens incident to a great war ever more cheerfully borne. The receipts during the year from all sources, including loans and the balance in the treasury at its commencement, were $901,125,674.86, the aggregate disbursements, $895,796,630.65, leaving a balance on the 1st of July, 1863, of $532,994.421. Of the receipts there were derived from customs, $69,059,642 40; from internal revenue, $37,640,787.95; from direct taxes, $1,485,103.61; from lands, $167,617.17; from miscellaneous sources, $304,651.535, and from loans, $776,682,361.57, making the aggregate $901,125,674.86. Of the disbursements there were for the civil service, $23,253.922; for pensions and Indians, $4,216,520,59; for interest on public debt, $24,729,846 51; for the War Department $599,298,600 83; for the Navy Department, $63,211,105.27; for payment of funded and temporary debt, $181,086,635.07, making the aggregatd $895,796,639.65, and leaving the balance of $5,329,044.21.

But the payment of the funded and temporary debt having been made from moneys borrowed during the year, must be regarded as merely nominal payments, and the moneys borrowed to make them as merely nominal receipts, and their amount, $18,108,663,507, should therefore be deducted both from the receipts and disbursements.

This being done, there remains as actual receipts $720,039,039.79, and the actual disbursements $714,709,995.58, leaving the balance as already stated.

The actual receipts and disbursements for the first quarter, and the estimated receipts and disbursements for the remaining three-quarters of the current fiscal year 1864 will be shown in detail by the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, to which I invite your attention. It is sufficient to say here that it is not believed that the actual results will exhibit a state of the finances less favorable to the country than the estimates of that officer heretofore submitted, while it is confidently expected that at the close of the year both disbursements and debts will be found very considerably less than has been anticipated.

The report of the Secretary of War is a document of general interest. It consists of—

First, The military operations of the year, detailed in the report of the General-in-Chief.

Second, The organization of colored persons into the war service.

Third, The exchange of prisoners, fully set forth in the letter of General Hitchcock.

Fourth, The operations under the act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, detailed in the report of the Provost Marshal General;

Fifth, The organization of the Invalid Corps; and

Sixth, The operation of the several departments of the Quartermaster General, Commissary General, Paymaster General, Chief of Engineers, Chief of Ordnance, and Surgeon General.

It has appeared impossible to make a valuable summary of this report, except such as would be too extended for this place, and hence I content myself by asking your attention to the report itself.

The duties devolving on the naval branch of the service, during the year and throughout the whole of this unhappy contest, have been discharged with fidelity and eminent success. The extensive blockade has been constantly increasing in efficiency as the navy has expanded, yet on so long a line it has trade. From the returns received at the Navy Department, it appears that more than one thousand vessels have been captured since the blockade was instituted, and that the value of prizes already sent in for adjudication amounts to over $13,009,000.

The naval force of the United States consists at this times of 588 vessels, completed and in the course of completion, and of these 75 are iron-clad armored steamers. The events of the war give an increased interest and importance to the navy, which will probably extend beyond the war itself. The armored vessels in our navy, completed and in service, or which are under contract and approaching completion, are believed to exceed in number those of any other Power; but while these may be relied upon for harbor defence and coast service, others of greater strength and capacity will be necessary for cruising purposes, and to maintain our rightful position on the ocean. The change that has taken place in naval vessels and naval warfare, since the introduction of steam as a motive power for ships-of-war, demands either a corresponding change in some of our existing navy yards or the establishment of new ones, for the construction and necessary repair of modern naval vessels. No inconsiderable embarrassment, delay, and public injury have been experienced from the want of such Government establishments.

The necessity of such a navy yard, so furnished, at some suitable place upon the Atlantic seaboard, has, on repeated occasions, been brought to the attention of Congress by the Navy Department and is again presented in the report of the Secretary which accompanies this communication. I think it my duty to invite your special attention to this subject, and also to that of establishing a yard depot for naval purposes upon one of the Western rivers. A naval force has been created on these interior waters, and under many disadvantages, within little more than two years, exceeding in numbers the whole naval force of the country at the commencement of the present Administration. Satisfactory and important as have been the performances of the heroic men of the navy at this interesting period, they are scarcely more wonderful than the success of our mechanics and artisans in the productions of war vessels, which have created a new form of naval power.

Our country has advantages superior to any other nation in our resources of iron and timber, with inexhaustible quantities of fuel in the immediate vicinity of both, and all available and in close proximity to navigable waters. Without the advantage of public works, the resources of the nation have been developed and its power displayed in the construction of a navy of such magnitude which has, at the very period of its creation, rendered signal service to the Union.

The increase in the number of seamen in the public service from 7,500 men in the spring of 1861 to about 34,000 at the present time, has been accomplished without special legislation or extraordinary bounties to promote that increase. It has been found, however, that the operations of the draft, with the high bounties paid for army recruits, is beginning to affect injuriously the naval service, and will, if not corrected, be likely to impair its efficiency, by detaching seamen from their proper vocation, and inducing them to enter the army. I, therefore, respectfully suggest that Congress might aid both the army and naval services by a definite provision on this subject, which would at the same time be equitable to the communities more especially interested.

I commend to your consideration the suggestion of the Secretary of the Navy in regard to the policy of fostering and training seamen, and also the education of officers and engineers for the naval service. The Naval Academy is rendering signal service in preparing midshipmen for the highly responsible duties which in after life they will be required to perform. In order that the country should not be deprived of the proper quota of educated officers, for which legal provisions has been made at the Naval School, the vacancies caused by the neglect or omission to make nominations from the States in insurrection have been filled by the Secretary of the Navy. The school is now more full and complete than at any former period, and in every respect entitled to the favorable consideration of Congress.

During the past fiscal year the financial condition of the Post Office Department has been one of increasing prosperity, and I am gratified in being able to state the actual postal revenue has nearly equalled the entire expenditures, the latter amounting to $11,314,206 84, and the former to $11,163,789 59, leaving a deficiency of but $150,417 25. In 1860, the year immediately preceding the rebellion, the deficiency amounted to $5,656,705 49, the postal receipts of that year being $2,645,722 29 less than those of 1863. The decrease, since 1860, in the annual amount of transportation has been only about twenty-five per cent., but the annual expenditure on account of the same has been reduced thirty-five per cent. It is manifest, therefore, that the Post Office Department may become self-sustaining in a few years, even with the restoration of the whole service.

The International Conference of postal delegates, from the principal countries of Europe and America, which was called at the suggestion of the Postmaster General, met at Paris on the 11th of May last, and concluded its deliberations on the 8th of June. The principles established by the Conference as best adapted to facilitate postal intercourse between nations, and as the basis of future conventions, inaugurate a general system of uniform international charges at reduced rates of postage and cannot fail to produce beneficial results.

I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Interior, which is herewith laid before you, for useful and varied information in relation to the public lands, Indian affairs, patents, pensions, and other matters of public concern pertaining to his department.

The quantity of land disposed of during the last and the first quarter of the present fiscal years was three million eight hundred and forty-one thousand five hundred and forty-nine acres, of which 161,911 acres were sold for cash; 1,456,514 acres were taken up under the homestead law, and the residue disposed of under laws granting lands for military bounties, for railroad and other purposes. It also appears that the sale of the public lands is largely on the increase. It has long been a cherished opinion of some of our wisest statesmen that the people of the United States had a higher and more enduring interest in the early settlement and substantial cultivation of the public lands than in the amount of direct revenue to be derived from the sale of them. This opinion has had a controlling influence in shaping legislation upon the subject of our national domain. I may cite, as evidence of this, the liberal measures adopted in reference to actual settlers. The grant to the States of the overflowed lands within their limits, in order to their being reclaimed and rendered fit for cultivation, and the grant to railroad companies of alternate sections of land upon the contemplated lines of their roads, when completed, will largely multiply the facilities for searching our distant possessions.

The rebel borders are pressed still further back, and by the complete opening of the Mississippi river the country dominated by the rebellion is divided into distant parts, with no practical communication between them. Tennessee and Arkansas have been substantially cleared of insurgent controll and influence, and the citizens in each, owners of slaves and advocates of slavery at the begining of the rebellion; now declare openly for emancipation in their respective States. Of those States not included in the emancipation proclamation, Maryland and Missouri—neither of which, three years ago, would tolerate any restraint upon the extension of slavery into new Territories—only dispute now as to the best mode of removing it within their own limits.

Of those who were slaves at the beginning of the rebellion, full one hundred thousand are now in the United States military service—about one-half of which number actually bear arms in the ranks—thus giving the double advantage of taking so much labor from the insurgent cause and supplying the places which otherwise must be filled with so many white men. So far as tested, it is difficult to say that they are not as good soldiers as any. No servile insurrection or tendency to violence or cruelty has marked the measures of emancipation and arming the blacks. These measures have been much discussed in foreign countries, and cotemporary with such discussion the tone of public sentiment there is much improved. At home the same measures have been fully discussed supported criticised, and denounced, and the annual elections following are highly encouraging to those whose official duty it is to bear country through this great trial.

Thus we have the new reckoning. The crisis which threatened to divide the friends of the Union is past.

Looking now to the present and future and with reference to a resumption of the national authority with the States wherein that authority has been suspended, I have thought fit to issue a proclamation, a copy of which is herewith transmited. On examination of this proclamation it will appear, as is believed, that nothing is attempted beyond what is amply justified by the Constitution. True, the form of an oath is given, but no man is coerced to take it. A man is only promised a pardon in case he voluntarily takes the oath. The Constitution authorizes the Executive to grant or withhold the pardon at his own absolute discretion, and this includes the power on such terms as is fully established by judical and other authorities. It is also proffered that if "in any of the States named, a State Government shall be in the mode perscribed set up, such government shall be recognized and guarantied by the United States, and that under it the State shall, on the constitutional conditions, be protected against invasions and domestic violence."

The constitutional obligation of the United States to guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government, and to protect the State in the cases stated, is explicit and full. But why tender the benefits of this provision only to a State Government set up in this particular way! This section of the Constitution contemplates a case wherein the element within a state favorable to a republican form of government in the Union may be too feeble for an opposite and hostile element, external to and even within the State; and such are precisely the cases with which we are now dealing. An attempt to guarantee and protect a revived State government, constructed in whole or in preponderating part from the very element against whose hositility and violence it is to be protected is simply absurd. There must be a test by which to seperate the opposing elements, so as to build only from the sound; and that test is a sufficiently liberal one which accepts as sound whoever will make a sworn recantation of his former unsoundness.

But if it be proper to require as to a test of admission to the political body an oath of allegiance to the Constitution of the United States, and to the Union under it, why not also to the laws and proclamations in regard to slavery! Those laws and proclamations were enacted and put forth for the purpose of aiding in the suppression of the rebellion. To give them their fullest effect, there had to be a pledge for their maintenance. In my judgment they have aided, and will further aid, the cause for which they were enlisted.

To give up this principle would be not only to relinquish a lever of power, but would also be a cruel and astounding breach of faith. I may add, at this point that while I remain in my present position I shall not attemp to retreat, or modify the emancipation proclamation. Nor shall I return to slavery and any person who is free by the terms of the proclamation or by any act of Congress.

This policy has received its most signal and beneficent illustration in the recent enactment granting homestead to actual settlers. Since the first day of January last, the beforementioned quantity of one million four hundred and fifty-six thousand five hundred and fourteen acres of land has been taken up under its provisions. This fact, and the amount of sales furnished gratifying evidence of increasing settlement upon the public lands. Notwithstanding the great struggle in which the energies of the nation have been engaged, and which has required so large a withdrawal of our citizens from their accustomed pursuit, I cordially concur in the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior, suggesting a modification of the act in favor of those engaged in the military and naval service of the United States. I doubt not that Congress will cheerfully adopt such measures as will, without essentially changing the general features of the system, secure to the greatest practicable extent its benefits to those who have left their homes in the defence of the country in this arduous crisis.

I invite your attention to the views of the Secretary as to the propriety of raising, by appropriate legislation, a revenue from the mineral lands of the United States. The measures provided at your last session for the removal of certain Indian tribes have been carried into effect. Sundry treaties have been negotiated, which will in due time be submitted for the constitutional action of the Senate.—They contain stipulations for extinguishing the possessory rights of the Indians to large and valuable tracts of land. It is hoped that the effects of these treaties will result in the establishment of permanent friendly relations with such of these tribes as have been brought into frequent and bloody collisions with our out-lying settlements and emigrants—Sound policy and our imperative duty to these wards of the Government demand our anxious and constant attention to their material well-being, to their progress in the arts of civilization, and above all to that moral training which, under the blessing of Divine Providence, will confer upon them the elevated and sanctify influence, the hopes and consolation, of the Christain faith.

I suggeted in my last anual message the propriety of remodelling our Indiana system. Subsequent events have satisfied me of its neccessity. The details set forth in the report of the Secretary will evince the urgent need for immediate legislative action.

I commend the benevolence of the institutions established or patronized by the Government in this District to your generous and fostering care.

The attention of congress during the last session was engaged, to some extent, with a proposition for enlarging the water communication between the Mississippi river and the northeastern seaboard, which proposition, however, failed for the time. Since then, upon a call of the greatest respectability, a convention has been called at Chicago upon the same subject, a summary of whose views is contained in a memorial address to the President and Congress, and which I now have the honor to lay before you. That this interest is one which ere long will force its own way I do not entertain a doubt, while it is submmitted entirely to your wisdom as to what can be done now. Augmented interest is giving to this subject by the actual commencement of work upon the Pacific Railroad. Under auspices so favorable to its rapid progress and completion, the enlarged navigation becomes a palpable need to the great road.

I transmit the second annual report of the Commissioner of the Department Agriculture, asking your attention to the developments in that vital interest of the nation.

When Congres assembled a year ago, the war had already lasted nearly twenty months, and there had been many conflicts on both land and sea, with varying results. The rebellion had been pressed back into reduce limits, yet the tone of public feeling and opinion, at home and aboard, was not satisfactory. With other signs, the popular elections, then just passed, indicated uneasiness among ourselves; while amid much that was cold and menacing the kindest words coming from Europe were uttered in accents of pity, that we were too blind to surrender a hopeless cause. Our commerce was suffering greatly by a few armed vessels built upon and furnished from foreign shores, and we were threatened with such additions from the same quarter as would sweep our trade from the sea and raise our blockade. We had failed to elicit from European Governments anything hopeful upon this subject.

The preliminary emancipation proclamation, which was issued in September, was running its assigned period to the beginning of the new year. A month later the final proclamation came, including the announcement that colored men of suitable condition would be received into the war service.

The policy of emancipation, and of employing black soldiers, gave to the future a new aspect, about which hope and fear and doubt contended in uncertain conflict.

According to our political system, as a matter of civil administration, the General Government had no lawful power to effect emancipation in any State, and for a long time it had been hoped that the rebellion could be suppressed without resorting to it as a military measure. It was all the while deemed possible that the necessity for it might come, and that if it should, the crisis of the contest would then be presented. It came, and, as was portent-

[*Conclusion on 4th page.*]

THE WHIG.

An Unconditional Union Paper.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY, DEC. 19, 1863.

Political Demagogueism.

During a period of our national being, when the government is and has been struggling for a continuation of existence, by reason of internal strife—testing its own inherent powers, in the nature of self-government, and ultimate salvation of Union—how strikingly abhorrent is the spectacle, to thinking patriot minds, at beholding citizens who have been peculiarly cared for by their government, as successful politicians heretofore—now demeaning themselves, and victimizing their blind followers, by ultra political partizanship; detrimental to the interests of country, (when the government requires our *united* support,) by fostering malice in the breasts of those who should be *real* friends, for the sake of *real* interest, occasioning criminations and recriminations, not only of words, but too often indirectly of actions; which, if not wholly, avowedly developed, by passiveness to the most important issues involved in public affairs, are made manifest. And what do these party leaders, (assuming to be so very patriotic,) gain by drawing party lines so closely? Is it love of country? Political organizations only tend to divide our power in the Northern States. Jeff. Davis could do his unjust cause no more signal service, than by sending emmissaries equal to the task among us, for the purpose of conniving with politicians in embittering party strife. First divide the camp of an enemy, and then he may be defeated in detail; this is only one of Napoleon's great war maxims, slightly modified, but similar in principle. Hence, it cannot be for love of country. The unknown drummer boy of the Federal army, lying stark and cold, on the bloody field near a broken wheel, amid the up-heaved turf—the stranger lad, far, far from home, who lays his life upon the altar of his country, does the heroic deed for liberty! And the simplest intention of the martyred soldier, to do or die for nationality, possesses more patriotism than all the politicians in christendom combined! And, as a tribute to the noble great, who has fallen 'neath the starry flag of freedom, let us do nothing around our hearths at home, that would mar a single spangle in their wreath of deathless fame, nor by any actions of our own cancel any of the fruits they have purchased for us with their blood.

Then, if demagogues are not laboring for the sake of country, for what are they working? Simply for themselves! Stump oratory, from their blatant mouths, printed pamphlets or political documents, may assume the style of seeming logic, oft' times calculated to deceive the unpracticed though honest eye. If critically examined, it may be fine sophistry—nay more, nonsense! Their arguments, generally speaking, are all fallacious; prompted by selfish unpatriotic motives, for the purpose of political aggrandizement. Down with the demagogue, wherever found! The baneful influences of partizanship, fanned into existence, and kept alive by the unhallowed politicians, is felt in its effects by the people now. Then, if the people, acknowledging facts, yet choose to follow in the training of dishonest men, it is their privilege to act in accordance with their own ideas of what constitute right. But if on the contrary, those who earn their raiment and bread, which they and their little ones wear and eat, by honest toil—who can relish their humble meals and acknowledge sweet repose, though their fare may be coarse and beds may be of straw, because of labor honestly performed! Yes; he who wears the patched, aye, ragged coat, and happily can look the whole world manfully in the face, and in the consciousness of worth acknowledge thankfully, that the clothes can never make the man—to such, the "bone and sinew" of the land, would we say, eschew the dirty name of politics and party now, and act, act only for your country! And, at the final day of reckoning, you will discover that instead of acting a foolish part in the great drama of life, in laboring for, and following the dictates of demagogues—in acting for your selves; in espousing Union and country, that wisdom shall have been yours, in actions, so redounding to your credit in the end.

THE REGULARS.—David Wills, of Gettysburg Cemetery notoriety, in a letter to the Philadelphia Press, denies the statement of an "old regular officer," which has been going the rounds of the newspapers, that regular soldiers, who fell in the three days' fighting at Gettysburg, have had no place assigned them in the Cemetery grounds.

☞ The steamship Chesapeake, while on her regular voyage between New York and Portland, a few days ago, was seized by sixteen of her passengers, who proved to be rebels, and borne off as a prize into unknown waters.

☞ The Union men of Pittsburg have nominated Mr. James Lowry of the Sixth Ward for Mayor, Mr. Eichbourn for City Treasurer, and John M. Cargo for City Controller.

DURING General Averill's late expedition in Southwestern Virginia his soldiers inquired the price of butter at Huntsville, and found it was five dollars a pound in Confederate currency, but they purchased it for fifteen cents in United States postal currency.

☞ Gov. Curtin has appointed Hon. Lawrence L. McGuffin, of Lawrence county president Judge of the Lawrence, Butler and Beaver district, in place of Hon. Daniel Agnew, elected to the Supreme Court.

☞ The Commercial Bulletin humorously apologizes for omitting to mention among its list of failures that of Messrs. Bragg, Long-street & Co., who have been doing a heavy Tennessee business lately. The senior partner of the concern has, we understand, not only been unable to meet his engagement, but has fled the country.

DECISION RESPECTING DISCHARGED SOLDIERS. The Provost Marshal General has decided that soldiers who have received a discharge from the army on account of temporary disability, may be received anew under the last call for volunteers. They will not, however be allowed to re enter the service as veteran soldiers, but will receive only the bounties offered to fresh recruits. The decision will be of interest to many, as it opens a door which has heretofore been closed against them.

A QUEBEC paper notices an unusual movement westward from that city of war materials, including eight heavy guns.

THE appropriations of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for missionary purposes, for 1864, amount to $425,184.

THE Phialdelphia Press says Mr. Vallandigham "is in a state of impecuniosity." We thought he was in Canada.

FRENCH fashionable ladies wear daggers in their belts. Andalusian unfashionable ladies wear them in their garters.

☞ Common winter pants in Mobile, bring two hundred and fifty dollars. It will be hard to find any breeches in their line at that rate.

THE Chicago Times charges that the original draft of the emancipation Proclamation has been clandestinely sold for $3,000 instead of being put up in open market, as promised.

☞ A Canadian of Quebec, still possesses the sword of Montgomery, which his father took from the body of the slain commander.

CONGRESS.—It is generally believed that the $300 clause will be stricken out of the conscription act before the next draft. Many who were opposed to it heretofore are now in favor of retaining it. Whatever change is made will meet with opposition—all cannot be pleased.

AN echange says: While trayling recently in a neighboring State we received in change a silver three cent piece. We were of course surprised, but kept discreetly mum. On retiring for the night, having first closed the blinds and secured the door, we took out the coin to indulge in a good look at its shining face, when we discovered, to our sorrow, that it was bogus.

☞ Letters from the Banks Expedition states, what we were fully prepared to hear, that wherever the old flag is unfurled the people of Texas hail it with enthusiasm. They never believed in secession, nor helped it on except under compulsion, It ought not be many weeks before we hear of the extinction of rebel power along the coast, and then Texas will reassert her loyalty by a prompt reconstruction of her State Government.

THE First National Bank of Newark, N. J., was on Sunday the scene of a very cool burglary. The Bank is situated on Broad street, near the canal, in the second story of the building. At noon the community was aroused by a great explosion. A large safe had been rolled to considerable distance from the building and blown up. The building narrowly escaped. The robbers obtained the large amount of three dollars, the entire contents of the safe. No trace of the rogues has yet been discovered.

A GOOD JOKE was perpetrated by a rebel prisoner captured at Chikamuga. The rebel was looking at one of our guns, and remarked that he "didn't think the Yanks would use them big guns much longer." "Why not?" inquired the Feds. "Because," said he "the Confederacy is getting so narrow that you'll fire clear over it and hit your men on the other side.

☞ The correspondence between Gen. Butler and the rebel Commissioner, Mr. Ould, has been published. It appears that small pox has broken out among the Union prisoners at Belle isle, and that Gen. Butler has forwarded a quantity of vaccine matter, which has been received and acknowledged by Mr. Ould. The provisions and clothing sent to our imprisoned soldiers have been distributed to them, according to the statement of some of the prisoners themselves.

The President's Message.

The President's Message will satisfy the country. It is worthy of the people, and the time. Mr. Lincoln has beyoud all question, the power of dealing with grand subjects in noble simplicity, and the unsuusual merit of divesting statesmanship of its mystery, and truth of its disguise. Perhaps more candid than any statesman of his time, certainly as honest and straightforward as any, he never fails to convince even his enemies of his sincerity, and in this message must succeed in convincing all loyal men of his wisdom. It is a document which briefly and exhaustively rehearses the events of the year, fully states the condition of the country, our relations with foreign Powers, the progress of the war, and treats masterly power of the vital principles of the contest. But it might have posessed all this merit, and yet have disappointed the expectations of loyal men; it has satisfied them because, in addition, it contains that which the country has patiently waited and anxiously longed—a practical plan for the restoration of the rebellious States to their privileges in the Union. This is the great merit of the message. This is one of the crowniag glories of Mr. Lincoln's Administration. We may pass by, for the present, all that he says of foreign treaties, domestic prosperity, and military victory. It is sufficient for the satisfaction of all loyal men that he has solved the problem of peace.

There are three sentences in the President's message which should be written in letters of gold: "The crisis which threatened to divide the friends of the Union is past." "I shall return not to slavery any person who is free by the terms of the Proclamation or by any act of Congress." "I proclaim full pardon to all who solemnly swear to henceforth faithfully support, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States thereunder." The first of these is the truth upon which all our hopes are based; the second is a sublime declaration that henceforth freedom is the law of the Republic; the third is a noble appeal which, seems to us, cannot fail to show the suffering people of the South that it is not upon them that the United States makes war, but upon the crime of there leaders, and the cruelty of their rebellion. The last two truths, indeed, strengthen and sustain the first, for the crisis past, which the President can thus decree by the will of the people the abolition of slavery, and at the same time offer full pardon to the men, who, to protect slavery, attempted to destroy the Government.

The offer the President has made is the most generous, the most magnanimous, that ever lawful ruler made to criminal insurgents. Magnanimity could go no further; i concilation could grant no more. Upon conditions the easiest to fulfill and, the least humiliating to accept, he has offered the people of the South, no limited and imperfect pardon, but absolute and entire forgiveness. He has guarantied to them every right they formerly possessed, insured them their olden equality with the people of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, asked them to return to their allegiance not as men disgraced, but to reassume, with honor, the proud positions they have forfeited. The oath they must take to obtain this full pardon is one so carefully and delicately worded that every loyal man, from the humblest laborer to the highest officer of the Government, might take it without feeling that it implied censure of his past action or doubt of his future course. This noble Proclamation of Pardon is the counterpart of the Proclamation of Emancipation; together they will be recorded in history as embodiments of the justice and the mercy of the loyal men of the United States. If Mr. Lincoln, at the beginning of the war, seemed to be one of those fortunate men who had greatness thrust upon them, he has sinces hown the higher power to achieve greatness by unsurpassed fidelity to a national trust and comprehension of a world's revolution.

If we had ever despaired of success, we could no longer despair, now that we have read this calm and earnest message, which itself soquiet and firm, must kindle a new enthusiasm for the cause. It is principle, right, liberty, that is the soul of the President's message. He has not gone back one inch. He has given shape and thought to the inspiration of the people. In reading his plain, firm, but singularly gentle words, we imagine a man who bends but does not tremble beneath the burden of the fate of a continent. We read in this solemn message the integrity of our chief magistrate; the resolution of the American people to maintain, in spite of all that is past or to come, the Union; their enmity to slavery as the foe of the Union; their confidence in their own power; their trust in humanity, and their faith in Almighty God.—*Press*

The farmers around Dayton, Ohio, made a grand demonstration in that city on Saturday, bringing in 325 loads of wood, 28 drays of flour, and 60 wagon loads of farm produce, for the families of volunteer. They promise to repeat the donation in January.

Would it not be commendable in some of the wealthy farmers of Blair Co., to emulate their example? Complaining, as many of the country people are wont to do of the scarcity of money—yet a mite of the necessaries of life, tendered to the suffering poor and which most farmers would scarcely miss, mould be true charity.

The Canadian Kidnapping Case.

TORONTO, Dec. 8.—Hawkins, one of the parties in the recent kidnapping case at Montreal, has been tried and found guilty. The trial of Joshua R. Giddings, the American consul, at Montreal, on the same charge, is set down for the 19th inst.

Sinking of an Iron Clad in Charleston Harbor on Sunday last.

The Monitor Weehawken Goes Down at her Anchor in a Gale.

UNITED STATES TRANSPORT FULTON, Off Charleston, Dec. 8, 1863.—At two o'clock on Sunday afternoon, while a furious wind prevailed from northwest, the iron-clad Weehawken, lying at the entrance of Charleston harbor, went down at her anchorage—went suddenly, swiftly and unaccountably to the bottom—and carried with her, to a horrible death beneath the waves, four of her engineers and twenty-six of her crew.

Saturday had been a bright and beautiful day, with scarcely a breeze of air astir, and with a calm unruffled sea. During the night a breeze sprang up, and the wind blowing freshly at daylight on Sunday, increased by noon to a violent storm.

The iron clad fleet was lying meantime at its usual achorage. The frigate New Ironsides was stationed off Morris Island, at a distance of about one mile due east form Fort Wagner—or, as it is now called, Fort Strong. North of the Ironsides lay the flagship Philadelphia, distant about four hundred yards. The Weehawken was next in line, anchored two or three hundred yards to the northward of the flagship. The Montauk was on picket duty between Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie. Astern of the Ironsides lay the Nahant and Passaic—the latter farthest away from the flagship, and nearer than other vessel to the Morris Island shore. The South Carolina and the Home were rocking on the restless tide some five or six hundred yards astern of the iron clads.

The above was the position of the fleet when the first signal of distress was made from the Weehawken, at a few minutes before two o'clock. The signal was seen and answered at once by the flagship, from which four boats were despatched to her assistance and by the South Carolina which sent two of her boats to the Weehawkens; aid. The tugs Dandelion and Iris were also at once called up, and with them Commander Duncan, of the Weehawken, who chanced to be on the flagship, and in conversation with the Admiral, when the signal was made, proceeded immediately, with the hope of running his vessel on the beach. He had scarcely left the Admiral when the officer of the dock made out from the Weehawken a new signal, and immediately reported her to be sinking.

A moment after she settled down by the head, careened slightly over to starboard, and disappeared beneath the waves.

It is impossible to convey any idea of the appalling nature of this disaster. It came with the suddenness of a thunderbolt. When the first signal of distress was made no one divined how serious was the danger, and when, at length the vessel went down, it was difficult for those who saw her disappear to credit even the evidence of their own senses. The confusion on the flagship, arising mainly from the difficulty of launching her boats; and the desire of both officers and men to be first in them, was most intense and painful.—The wind was now blowing with great fury, and the boats which hastened from all sides to the scene encountered great peril in picking up from the water the few who had succeeded in getting away from the Weehawken before she sank. Almost at the moment she went down some twenty or more sprang to the boats and succeeded in getting away. As many others were rescued from the surging waves by the launches of the flagship, the South Carolina and the tugboat Dandelion and Iris. Thirty perished.

All day the Weehawken had labored heavily in the sea, which kept her decks constantly submerged, and which frequently swept in huge volumes into her forward hatch. Towards noon the crew commenced paying out chain, to ease her; but, accustomed as they were, in every gale, to the shipping of such seas, it is believed that they had grown confident and careless of danger, and paid no heed to the encroaching waters until it was too late to resist them. They dreamed of no peril till the waves had fairly yawned to swallow them. Then when it was known for a certainty that the vessel was to be lost, a panic of fright and fear benumbed them, and the terror-stricken crew below had little power to keep themselves.—There were men in lions between decks, and the sergeant-at-arms rushed frantically away to release them. Poor fellows, they all went down. There were invalids in the sick bay, and to their relief the surgeon sent his steward who never returned. There were firemen at the furnaces, to whom vain shrieks for a helping hand at the pumps were made. A few of the confident were rushing to their quarters to save their effects, jostling the timid on their way to the deck to save themselves. It was in the midst of scenes like these that the Weehawken went down.

☞ The Government which had not half a million muskets in all the armories at the commencement of the rebellion, now has, in addition to the million and a half placed in the hands of the men of our armies, enough remaining to equip eight hundred thousand men. There are accoutrements enough for eighteen hundred thousand men. It is not likely that, as a nation, we shall ever hereafter be caught unprepared for war, for our present necesities have developed all the recources which are required to supply the materials of war.

Frauds on the Government Discovered.

Frauds on the Government amounting to the sum of $640,000 have been discovered in the accounts of Capt. William Stoddard, Quartermaster at Alexandria, in the receipt and delivery of forage for the Army of the Potomac. Stoddard has been arrested and confined in the Old Capitol prison. Captain Ferguson has been arrested on a similar charge. Stoddard's frauds were perpetrated by collusion with contractors, who furnished mixed grain of thirty-two pounds of oats and twelve pounds of corn at the price of a bushel of oats, which was higher in price in proportion to the weight. By this means he and his confederates made at the rate of fifteen cents per bushel on all the grain purchased for the army.

☞ The Richmond *Enquirer*, on Thursday last contains a report of doings in the rebel Congress, which augurs that stormy discussion may be expected. Mr. Foote, of Tennesssee, in a speech, denounces Jeff. Davis as the cause of all the disasters to the rebel arms, and charges him with exerting a malign influence wherever he has visited the troops, offering to prove that his ruleship has almost ruined the country. Adverting to the horrible cruelties practiced upon our prisoners at Richmond, Mr. Foote did not scruple to admit that they had been reduced to starvation, but threw the blame upon Mr. Northrup, the Rebel Commissary, whom he charged with having stealthily placed the Government in the dishonorable attitude in which this matter makes it stand. The Senate had passed the bill prohibiting the employment of substitutes in the army.

New Jersey Lands for Sale,

ALSO,

GARDEN OR FRUIT FARMS,

SUITABLE for Grapes, Peaches, Pears, Raspberries, Strawberries, Blackberries, &c., of 1, 2½, 5, 10 and 20 acres each, at the following prices for the present, viz: 20 acres for $200, 10 acres for $110, 5 acres for $60, 2½ acres for $40, 1 acre for $20. Payable by $1 a week.

Also, good Cranberry lands, and village lots in CHETWOOD, 25 by 100 feet, at $10 each, payable by one dollar a week. The above land and farms are situated at Chetwood, Washington Township, Burlington County, N. J. For further information, apply, with a P. O. Stamp for a circular, to B. FRANKLIN CLARK,

2-12-3-11 No. 90 Cedar St., New York.

EDITOR OF THE WHIG:

Dear Sir:—With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send, by return mail, to all who wish it (free) a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove, in ten days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads, or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than thirty days.

All applications answered by returned mail without charge. THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist.

oct. 10-3m. 831 Broadway, N.Y.

SHERIFF'S SALE!

BY virtue of a writ of Vend. Exp. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Blair county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Hollidaysburg, on *Tuesday, the 29th day of December*, 1863, at 2 o'clock, p. m., of said day, the following described real estate, to wit.

All those certain four and a half adjoining lots of ground or basin lots, situate and lying on the canal basin, in the new town plot lately laid out, adjoining the old town plot of Hollidaysburg, and numbered 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 therein, That is to say the whole of said basin lots numbered 6, 7, 8, and 10 and the one undivided half part of said basin lot numbered 9, each of said basin lots being of the breadth of 87 feet on said canal basin and extending back at right angles to said canal basin to the Allegheny Portage Railroad, having thereon erected a Large Frame Rolling Mill and Forge with good Steam Engine, Rolls, Furnaces, &., in good order and condition for the manufacture of Iron.

ALSO,

All those two certain lots of ground, situate in the borough of Hollidaysburg, fronting 118 feet on Market square and running back at right angles along Union street 160 feet to Bank alley, being lots No, 128 and 129 in the new town plot of said borough, having thereon erected 8 frame tenant houses, large enough to accommodate sixteen families.

Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Thomas McNamara.

The purchaser of the above descr bed property must pay five thousand dollars of the bid, to the Sheriff, immediately after the property is knocked down to him, otherwise the said property will be again offered for sale at that time.

ALSO.

All the right, title and interest of Mary Malone, in and to all those certain two lots of ground, situate in the town of East Freedom, Blair county, one of which fronts 60 feet on the Hollidaysburg and Bedford road and extends back 125 feet to an alley, bounded on the south by a lot now or formerly owned by Wm. Delancy, having thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house and a frame stable, and the other of which fronts 60 feet on the Hollidaysburg and Bedford road and extends back 125 feet to an alley, adjoining the above described lot on the North, having thereon erected a 1½ story frame dwelling house.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Mary Malone.

SAMUEL McCAMANT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Hollidaysburg, Dec. 2, 1863.

GAS-BURNING PARLOR,

AND

COOK STOVES.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received a large supply of STOVES, of all Patterns, which he will sell at the most reduced prices. They are partly of the latest improved Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Gas-Burning, Cook and Parlor Stoves, the very latest, best and cheapest.

His shop and store is on Annie street, East Ward Altoona.

He has also Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, a Copper-smithing room, and does roofing and spouting on short notice.

STEPHEN WINTERS.

Oct. 3, 1863.

DYSPEPSIA,

AND

Diseases resulting from

Disorders of the Liver and Digestive Organs,

ARE CURED BY

Dr. Hoofland's GERMAN BITTERS.

THE GREAT STRENGTHINING

TONIC,

These bitters have performed more cures; have and do give better satisfaction; have more testimony; have more respectable people to vouch for them, than any other article in the market. We defy any one to contradict this assertion, and will pay

$1000

To any one that will produce a Certificate published by us, that is not GENUINE.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

will cure every case of

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a disordered Stomach.

Observe the following Symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull pain in the Head

Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression Spirits.

REMEMBER,

THAT THIS BITTERS IS

Not Alcoholic,

CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY,

And can't make Drunkards,

BUT

IS THE BEST TONIC IN THE WORLD.

☞ READ WHO SAYS SO:

From the Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pemberton, N. J, formerly of the North Baptist Curch, Philadelphia. * *

I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family, and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and knew that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended, to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendation will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is "not a rum drink."

Yours truly, LEVI G. BECK.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religous Knowledge, and Christian Cronicle, Philadelphia.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reasons why a man may not testify to the benefits he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend, Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these bitters at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them. J. NEWTON BROWN, PHILADA.

From the Rev. Jos. H. Kennard, Pastor of the 10th Baptist Curch.

Dr. Jackson:—Dear Sir:—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, for general debility of the system and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above cause,

Yours, very respectfully,

J. H. KENNARD,

Eighth below Coates St., Philada.

PRICES.

Large Size (holding nearly double quantity,) $1 00 per Bottle—half doz. $5 00

Small Size—

75 cents per Bottle—half doz $4 00

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

See that the signature of 'C. M. JACKSON,' is on the wrapper of each bottle.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

Principal Office and Manufactory, No. 621 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

JONES & EVANS,

(Successors to C. M. JACKSON & Co.,

Proprietors.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the Unised States. July 4, 1863.

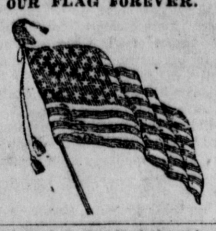
HOLLIDAYSBURG BRANCH PA. R. R

Schedule of Arrivals and Departures.

TRAIN LEAVES HOLLIDAYSBURG—
At 7.00 A. M., connecting with Express Trains West and Fast Mail Train East.
" 10. 45 A. M., connecting with Through Accommodation Train East.
" 7. 10 P. M., connecting with Mail Train Westward.

RETURNING:
LEAVES ALTOONA—
At 8. 40 A. M., or on departure of Express Trains West and Fast Mail Train East.
" 11. 40 A. M, or on departure of Through Accommodation Train East.
" 7. 55 P. m, or on departure of Mail Train Westward.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, DEC. 19, 1863.

☞ The barn of Peter Trexler, of Clearfield tp., Cambria co., was destroyed by fire on the 2d instant.

☞ Mr. W. Lloyd, of Susquehanna tp. Cambria co. was robbed of $150 on the 4th inst.

☞ The house of Mr. Jacob McDannell, near Yeagertown, Mifflin co., was destroyed by fire on the 2d instant.

☞ The Store of McConkey & Bro., at Beach Bottom, York co., was robbed of $1,600 on the night of the 29th ult.

LARGE BOUNTIES.—In Philadelphia $652 is offered to veterans, and $552 to new recruits. Each volunteer receives $325 before leaving the city.

☞ Mr. Samuel J. Kast, near Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county, lost four—all his children—by diptheria, week before last. They all died within 44 hours.

☞ We are sorry to learn that Rev. Thomas D. Gotwalt, of East Baltimore Annual Conference, M. E. Church, died at Williamsport, a few days since, of pleurisy.

SUDDEN DEATH.—David Powell, a very old resident of Milford, tp., Juniata county died very suddenly, on Saturday last, in Patterson. He was found dead in bed—having apparently slept away.

☞ Our carrier wishes us to state to the readers of the Whig, and all his friends, that he will be around on New Year's morning with his Annual Address. Get your quarters ready.

CHURCH DEDICATION.—The interesting ceremony of dedicating the new German Catholic Church (this place) to the service of God, takes place next Sunday 20th inst.

FARMER'S MONTHLY.—We acknowledge the receipt of a new Agricultural paper bearing the above title. It is published monthly by Croasdale, Campbell & Co, at 104 North Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia. Price, 25 cts. per year.

ACCIDENT.—Andrew Dieffenbach, an old and respected citizen of Huntingdon Borough, met with an accideut on Monday evening of last week by being knocked from the railroad, on which he was walking, by an engine, which came near causing his death.

☞ Hon James R. Morrison, of Spruce Hill, Juniata county, met with a sad accident a few days ago, which cost him his life. He was on a visit to some relatives in Maryland, bis horse ran off, and threw him from the vehicle, fracturing his skull and causing instant death.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A man was last week killed at Wallace's Mill, in Deerfield town-ship, Warren county, by falling across a circular saw, while in motion.—His right arm was cut off, and the saw passed half through his body. He is the second person who has been killed in the same mill within the past year.

☞ On Monday of last week, Henry Ault, cabinet maker of Minersville, Schulkill county, was found dead in bed at his boarding house, with his throat cut. It seems that he had been drinking hard for some time, and that he committed the act while laboring under depression of spirits caused by his excesses.

LECTURE.—L. R. Baugher, of Gettysburg; lectured on Monday evening last in the Lutheran church, having for his subject the "Battle of Gettysburg." To aid him in illustration, he had a large map on which were denoted the position of the troops and their defences natural and artificial.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—An old man named Henry Wilson was killed on Friday night 5th inst., in the deep cut near Conemaugh Station on the Pennsylvania Railroad, by being struck by a passing freight train.

HEARD FROM.—Mr. M. Howe, of Gaysport, has received aletter from his son Robert now a prisoner in the hands of the rebels at Richmond dated 21st of Nov. last. Robert states that he is quartered on Belle island, with some 1200 others, among whom are John Lewis, John Dunn, and Frank Albert of this place.

A SUCCESSFUL INSTITUTION.—The Pittsburg Evening Chronicle says. There is probably no institution in the country so successful, or which is established on a more permanent basis, and gives promise of greater usefulness, than the Iron City Commercial College of this city. The unusual facilities here afforded, the superior qualifications of the Principals, who, besides being upright gentlemen, are also experienced Teachers and practical business men, offer a combination of advantages nowhere surpassed, if equaled in the country.

THE DRAFT.—Agreeably to an order from Headquarters at Washington, lists of the persons enrolled in each sub-district have been printed and posted up in the public places in each sub-district. They give notice that any one enrolled who is clearly entitled to exemption, may come forward and claim it till the 20th instant, and persons who may be cognizant of others liable to duty, who are not enrolled, are requested to report them. It will be understood that this does not prejudice the right of exemption after the person has been drafted.

—o—

CONCERT.—A Concert will be given on Christmas night, in the Court House, by the young Ladies and Gentlemen of Hollidaysburg, for the relief of our Union prisoners in Richmond. Mr. Gunter, an accomplished Pianist, of Philadelphia, and Prof. Eller, the finest Violinist in Blair county, are expected to assist. This, in connection with the high musical talents and cultivation of the ladies and gentlemen who will perform, and the brilliant music of the Hollidaysburg String Band, will afford the community a rare musical treat. Doors opened at 6½, performances commence at 7 o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Tickets for sale at the Post Office, and at West's and Deiffenbacher's Book Store, Hollidaysburg.

EXCELSIOR.—A. L. Dieffenbacher respectfully informs his many customers and friends that he has very much enlarged his place of business during the past summer, and increased his stock in quantity and variety. The stock of Christmas goods was never more varied, nor better in quality. Fruits and Confectionary; Ladies' and Childrens' Boots and Shoes; a large assortment of Balmoral Boots; best White Carbon Oil, with a fine assortment of Lamps. He has largely increased his stock of Segars and Tobacco. School Books, Legal, Cap, Post, Note and Billet Paper, (a new article of note paper, finely colored on the 4th page, for ladies correspondence,) Envelopes, &c. Country dealers are invited to examine his stock of School Books and Stationary, as it will be sold as low as it can be bought in any of the eastern cities.

SENSIBLE.—We heard a young gentleman remark the other evening, that heavy soled shoes are becoming fashionable for ladies' wear. Truly wonderful! Fashion as a general thing, consists in monstrous folly: to instance; corset-bound waists; thin soled shoes; "dear duck-like" bonnets; long be-drabbled, low-necked, (very low, especially for the ball room—excuse us!) dresses; and a thousand other follies, decidedly "too numerous to mention."—Whenever therefore, any thing really sensible does transpire, it may be well to mention it publicly, and give it the credit which it deserves. Among these very rare instances, we note then, thick or heavy-soled shoes for women's wear. Physiology teaches us that if we would be healthful, we must keep the feet dry and warm. In order to do this, it is absolutely necessary to protect them from the water and snow, by leather worthy the name. Young ladies who are sensible will of course protect their health, as being of paramount importance to the follies of fashion. If they would all adhere to this principle, bad colds, resulting from wet, cold feet, might be avoided, too—often consumption and death—for many of the deadly diseases to which man is heir, have their origin in what is usually termed "bad colds."

LIBERAL.—We see it stated that the collection for the Missionary Fund, in the Penn Street Methodist Episcopal church Pittsburg was on a late Sabbath, $4,427.—We wish that Presbyterians could, in the language of the Apostle, be *provoked*.—*Pres. Banner.*

SHE'S RIGHT.—Mrs. Partington says the only way to prevent steamboat explosions, is to make the engineer *bile* the water on shore. In her opinion all the *bustin* is done by cooking the steam on board.

☞ We have two dwelling houses in Hollidaysburg to rent for one year from the 1st of April next. One at $100—the other at $75. Also—one office.

☞ Mr. Charles Maize, of Yellow Springs, is informed that his Bill is $4.—Please send it through the Post Office at our risk.

☞ Two houses lately erected in Loudonsville, above the Round House, will be sold with the lots, for $2500 on time.—Inquire of Wm. M. Lloyd, Esq.

A SAW-MILL—VERY CHEAP.—As we have no time, even in these good days for lumbering, to run our Saw Mill, we will sell it. It is a new and complete Portable Steam Circular Saw Mill, Engine, Boilers, Lath Mill, &c. &c. We offer the whole concern for $1500 on long payments, just half the cost. Speak quick if you want a bargain.

ATTENTION FARMERS.—I offer for sale about six hundred acres of wood land in the Mill Run Gap, at the foot of the Allegheny Mountain 1½ miles above Baker's Furnace. I would ask the attention of the farmers in this neighborhood who need rail timber, as this is perhaps the only lot of timber for sale convenient to them. Call immediately on the undersigned, if you wish a bargain.

JOHN BROTHERLINE.

—o—

☞ A gentleman, cured of Nervous Debility, Incompetency, Premature Decay and Youthful Error, actuated by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it (free of charge), the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy used in his case. Those wishing to profit by his experience, and possess a Valuable Remedy, will receive the same, by return mail, (carefully sealed), by addressing JOHN B. OGDEN,
oct10-3m] No. 60 Nassau Street, New York.

HOLLIDAYSBURG MARKETS.

RETAIL PRICES.

	Hollidaysburg, Dec. 18.
Family Flour, per bbl,	$7,50
Extra " "	7,25
Superfine,	7,00
White wheat per bushel,	$1,35
Red " "	1,25
Rye per bushel,	1.12
Corn per bushel, new,	100
Oats per bushel,	60
Barley per bushel,	1,00
Potatoes per bushel,	80
Cloverseed per bushel,	7,50
Timothy Seed per bushel,	2,50
Flax Seed per bushel,	2,25
Hay per ton,	25,00
Butter per pound,	28
Eggs per dozen,	25
Pork	8
Beef, by the side,	4½
Do from the Butchers,	6

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

	Dec. 17.
FLOUR—	
Superfine	$5 75
Extra	6 50
Extra Family	7 25
Rye Flour	6 50
WHEAT—	
Red	1 60@1 69
White	1 75@2 00
RYE—	1 35
CORN,	1 10
OATS,	83

DIED.

On Wednesday evening last in this place Mr. L. H. WILLIAMS Esq.

In Blair tp., on the 7th inst., ARTHUR, infant son of Thomas M. and Margaret Lewis.—aged 15 days.

Though thy gentle baby brow
Is hidden from us now,
It is well;
Thou hast found a crown of light,
Angles beautiful and bright,
With thee dwell.

In Pittsburg, on Sunday, Dec 6th EDWIN ELLSWORTH, son of Dorsey and Dorcas Boulton.—aged about 3 years.

"Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not; for of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

In Catharine township, on Tuesday, the 8th of December, 1863, of pleurisy, after an illness of five days, Mrs. Sarah Dunn, wife of Hugh Dunn, Esq.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the members of the Protection Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Blair county for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Secretary on Monday, the 4th of January, 1864, at 2 o'clock p. m. By order of the Board of Directors. JOHN DEAN, Sec'y.
Dec. 12th.

Iron City College.

Hon. Wilson McCandless, Judge of the U. S. Circuit Court, President.
Corner of Penn and St. Ia ir sts.
PITTSBURG, PA.,

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST.
$35 Pays for a full Commercial Course.
☞ No extra charges for Manufacturers, Steamboat, Railroad and Bank Book-keeping.
Ministers' sons at half price. Students enter and review at any time.
This Institution is conducted by experienced Teachers and practical Accountants, who prepare young men for active business, at the least expense and shortest time, for the most lucrative and responsible situations. DIPLOMAS granted by merit only. Hence the universal preference for graduates of this College, by business men.
PROF. A. COWLEY, the best Penman of the Union, who holds the largest No. of 1ST PREMIUMS, and over all competitors, teaches rapid Business Writing.
Circulars containing full information sent free on application to the Principals.
JENKINS & SMITH,
Principals.
☞ Attend where the Sons and Clerks of Bankers and Business Men graduate.
Feb. 14, 1863.

Quaker City Business College

N. E. Corner of Tenth and Chestnut Streets, PHILADELPHIA,
UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
L. FAIRBANKS, A. M.,
for the last four years Principal and chief business manager of BRYANT & STRATTON'S Commercial College.

A MODEL BUSINESS COLLEGE,
Conducted on a new system of Actual Business Training, through the establishment of legitimate Offices and Counting-Houses, representing different departments of Trade and Commerce, and a regular Bank of Deposit and Issue, giving the student all the advantages of actual practice, and qualifying him in the shortest possible time and most effective manner for the various duties and employments of business life.

The Course of instruction in the Theoretical Department embraces Book-keeping, Commercial Calculations, Lectures on Business Affairs, Penmanship, Commercial Law, Forms, Correspondence, &c.

In the
BUSINESS DEPARTMENT
the student enters upon the Graduting Course, which includes a continuation in the above studies, with their practical application in all their details. He will in turn fill the position of Accountant and Proprietor in the various Departments of Wholesale and Retail Trade, Forwarding, Jobbing and Commission Business, Banking, Manufacturing, Mining, Steamboating, &c, and finally will act as Cashier, Book-keeper and Teller in the Bank, in each of which positions his previous knowledge will be put to the fullest practical test.

This Institution offers to young men numerous advantages not possessed by any other commercial college in the State. It is complete in all its appointments. It is the only Institution in the State conducted on actual business principles. The course of instruction is unsurpassed, and may be completed in about one half the time usually spent in other institutions, in consequence of an entirley new arrangement, and the adoption of the new practical system.

Diplomas awarded upon the completion of the Commercial Course, which embraces all except the higher sets of Banking, Manufacturing, Railroading, &c.

Send for a Circular.
Dec. 12, 1863.-1yr.

MANHOOD;

HOW LOST! HOW RESTORED!
Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope.
PRICE SIX CENTS.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally, Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c.—By ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the Green Book. &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience, that the awful consequences of Self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing
CHAS. J. C. KLINE,
127 Bowery New York, Post Office Box, 4586.
Oct. 31.-1y.

Head-Quarters'
CLOTHING
ESTABLISHMENT

In Lloyd's Row, right opposite E. G. Price's New Store.

J. BALLENBERG
DEALER IN
READY-MADE
Clothing,
FURNISHING
GOODS,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes &c,

20 per cent Cheaper than ever sold in Hollidaysburg.

Keeps constantly on hand, a large stock of Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Furnishing Goods, &c. oct7-3m

Steam Engine.

WE HAVE AUTHORITY TO SELL A Complete STEAM ENGINE of fifteen horse-power, suitable for a saw or flouring mill. No boilers. It is in town. Price $400. Payment to suit the purchaser. Inquire of the Editor. Dec. 12, 1863.-tf

ALL Careful men insure their lives in the Washington Life Insurance Company. Call and get a Circular from
J. F. FRUEAUFF.
Dec. 5th 1863.

The Confessions and Experience of a Nervous Invalid.—Published for the benefit and as a caution to young men, and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Early Decay, and their kindred ailments—supplying the means of self-cure. By one who has cured himself after being a victim of misplaced confidence in medical humbug and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid directed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y. 2-13-3-12

A. J. WOLFE,
CABINET-MAKER
AND UNDERTAKER,
Corner of Allegheny and Front Streets
HOLLIDAYSBURG.

FURNITURE of all descriptions always on hand or made to order.
☞ Coffins made to order, and a HEARSE furnished free in town and country.
Hollidaysburg, May 31, 1862.

U. S. 5-20'S.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY has not yet given notice of any intention to withdraw this popular Loan from Sale at Par, and until ten days notice is given, the undersigned, as "GENERAL SUBSCRIPTION AGENT," will continue to supply the public

The whole amount of the Loan authorized is Five Hundred Millions of Dollars NEARLY FOUR HUNDRED MILLIONS HAVE BEEN ALREADY SUBSCRIBED FOR AND PAID INTO THE TREASURY, mostly within the last seven months. The large demand from abroad, and the rapidly increasing home demand for use as the basis for circulation by National Banking Associations now organizing in all parts of the country, will, in a very short period, absorb the balance. Sales have lately ranged from ten to fifteen millions weekly, frequently exceeding three millions daily, and as it is well known that the Secretary of the Treasury has ample and unfailing resources in the Duties on Imports and Internal Revenues, and in the issue of the Interest bearing Legal Tender Treasury Notes, it is almost a certainty that he will not find it necessary, for a long time to come, to seek a market for any other long or permanent Loans, THE INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL OF WHICH ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Prudence and self interest must force the minds of those contemplating the formation of National Banking Associations, as well as the minds of all who have idle money on their hands, to the prompt conclusion that they should lose no time in subscribing to this most popular Loan. It will soon be beyond their reach, and advance to a handsome premium, as was the result with the "Seven Thirty" Loan, when it was all sold and could no longer be subscribed for at par.

It is a Six per Cent Loan, the Interest and Principal payable in Coin, thus yielding over Nine per Cent. per annum at the present rate of premium on coin.

The Government requires all duties on imports to be paid in Coin; these duties have for a long time past amounted to over a Quarter of a Million of Dollars daily, a sum nearly three times greater than that required in the payment of the interest on all the 5-20's and other permanent Loans so that it is hoped that the surplus Coin in the Treasury, at no distant day, will enable the United States to resume specie payments upon all liabilities.

The Loan is called 5-20 from the fact that whilst the Bonds may run for 20 years yet the Government has a right to pay them off in Gold at par, at any time after 5 years.

THE INTEREST IS PAID HALF-YEARLY, viz; on the first days of November and May.

Subscribers can have Coupon Bonds, which are payable to bearer, and are $50, $100, $500 and $1000; or Registered Bonds of same denominations, and in addition, $5000, and $10 000. For Banking purposes and for investments of Trust-monies the Registered Bonds are preferable.

These 5-20's cannot be taxed by States, cities, towns or counties and the Government tax on them is only one-and-a-half per cent, on the amount of income, when the income of the holder exceeds Six Hundred dollars per annum; all other investments, such as income from Mortgages, Railroad Stock and Bonds, etc, must pay from three to five per cent tax on the income.

Banks and Bankers throughout the country will continue to dispose of the Bonds, and all orders by mail, or otherwise promptly attended to.

The inconvenience of a few days' delay in the delivery of the Bonds is unavoidable, the demand being so great; but as interest commences from the day of subscription, no loss is occasioned, and every effort is being made to diminish the delay.

JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent,
114 South Third Street, Philadelphia.
Dec. 5th, 1863.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, PA. Diseases of the Nervous System, Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Impotence, and other affections of the Sexual Organs, Physical Debility and Premature Decay,—new and reliable treatment in Reports of the Howard Association, sent by mail, in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
April 4, 1863—1y.

C. A. McFARLAND & CO., (Successors to Wm. McFarland & Son) Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of Cabinet Furniture. Also, a large assortment of Ready-made Coffins always kept on hand, of different kinds and prices, cheaper than ever before offered in this place. Persons ordering Coffins from a distance will please say the kind and price.
Hollidaysburg, May 23, 1863.

United States Hotel,
HARRISBURG.

THIS convenient and popular House, has recently undergone extensive improvements, and has been thoroughly renovated and refitted in handsome style.

The gentlemanly proprietors, Messrs. COVERLY & HUTCHINSON, seem determined to do all in their power, for the comfort and entertainment of their guests. The table is furnished with every luxury the market can afford, and prepared in the finest style. Rooms large, well furnished and ventilated, thus making it a FIRST CLASS HOTEL and "The Home" of the travelling public and also of permanent boarders. This House has a peculiar advantage in location, contiguous to business, immediately between the two great depots, only a few steps from each and perfectly easy of access. Nov. 7.-tf.

DR. S. KIMMELL,
DENTIST.

Office opposite Exchange Hotel, Hollidaysburg

CALL and see specimens of Artificial Teeth mounted on Gold, Silver, and the Vulcanite base.

Dr. KIMMELL has made arrangements to visit Woodberry the THIRD MONDAY of each month, and remain until Wednesday evening. The remainder of the week he can be found at Martinsburg. At all other times he can be found at his office in Hollidaysburg.
Feb. 14, 1863.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

JESSE WINGATE, Proprietor.
October 25, 1861.

JOB WORK.

ALL kinds of JOB WORK, Handbills, Cards, &c., &c., neatly done at this office on short notice.

NEW
STORE.

JUST RECEIVED
AND
NOW OPENING
AT
CHAMBERLINS'
CORNER,
Montgomery & Mulberry streets,
HOLLIDAYSBURG,

A large and fresh supply of
FALL & WINTER
DRY GOODS,

Embracing every style, pattern and variety, both of
GENTLEMENS'
and
LADIES' WEAR.
Together with a large and complete stock of choice and fashionable
READY-MADE CLOTHING
Of all qualities, sizes and prices;

Cheapest in Town,

and suitable for the approaching cold season, with an extensive variety of
BOOTS & SHOES
direct from the Manufacturers
OF
Superior Quality!!

Including all descriptions of misses', ladies', gentlemens' and boys' wear, with a fine assortment of Gum Shoes, ladies', misses', and childrens'
HATS & CAPS,
and
FURS!

HOSIERY, CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, BLACK and FANCY.

A fine assortment of
SHAWLS,
that will be sold at jobbing prices, with merely transportation added.

5000 YDS. PRINTS,

from 20 to 25 cts. a yard, including the finest Merrimack manufactured brown Muslins at from 22 to 45 cts., bleached do. 20 to 40 cts.

ALSO, A fresh assortment of
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
and all other articles usually kept in a Dry Goods, Grocery and general Variety Store.

The Goods were all purchased for cash at the lowest market prices, and will be sold at a

Small Advance on First Cost.

Call & Examine.

No trouble to show goods. All kinds of Produce taken at the highest market price in exchange for goods.

W. H. CHAMBERLIN.
Hollidaysburg, Dec. 5, 1863.

[CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

ded it was followed by dark and doubtful days.

Eleven months having now passed, we are permitted to take another review.

For these and other reasons, it is tho't best that the support of these measures shall be included in the oath, and it is believed that the Executive may lawfully claim it in return for the pardon and restoration of forfeited rights which he has a clear constitutional power to withhold altogether, or grant upon the terms which he shall deem wisest for the public interest.

It should be observed, also, that this part of the oath is subject to the modifying and abrogating power of legislative and supreme judicial decision.

The proposed acquiesence of the National Executive in any reasonable temporary State arrangement for the freed people is made with the view of possibly modifying the confusion and destitution which must, at best, attend all classes by a total revolution of labor throughout whole States. It is hoped that the already deeply afflicted people in those States may be somewhat more ready to give up the cause of their affliction, if, to this extent, this vital matter be left to themselves, while no power of the National Executive to prevent an abuse is abridged by the proposition.

The suggestion in the proclamation, as to maintaining the political framework of the States on what was called reconstruction, is made in the hope that it may do good, without the danger of harm. It will save labor and avoid great confusion. But why any proclamation now upon the subject? This question is beset by the conflicting views that the step might be delayed too long or be taken too soon. In some States the elements of resumption seem ready for action, but remain inactive apparently, for want of a rallying point—a plan of action. Why shall A adopt the plan of B rather than B that of A? and if A and B should agree, how can they know but that the General Government here will reject their plan? By the proclamation a plan is presented which may be accepted by them as a rallying-point, and which they are assured in advance, will not be rejected here. This may bring them to act sooner than they otherwise would.

The objection to a premature presentation of a plan by the National Executive consists in the danger of committals on points which could be more safely left to further developments. Care has been taken to so shape the document as to avoid embarrassment from this source. In saying that on certain terms certain classes will be pardoned, with their rights restored, it is not said that other classes on other terms will never be included. In saying that a reconstruction will be accepted if presented in a specified way, it is not said that it will never be accepted in any other way.

The movements, by State action, for emancipation, in several of the States not included in the emancipation proclamation, are matters of profound gratulation; and while I do not repeat in detail what I have heretofore so earnestly urged upon this subject, my general views and feelings remain unchanged, and I trust that Congress will omit no fair opportunity of aiding these important steps to the great consumation. In the midst of other cares, however important, we must not lose sight of the fact that the war power is still our main reliance; to that power alone can we look yet for a time to give confidence to the people in the contested regions that the insurgent power will not again overrun them. Until that confidence shall be established little can be done anywhere for what is called reconstruction; hence our chiefest care must still be directed to the army and navy, who have thus far borne their harder part so nobly and well.

And it may be esteemed fortunate that, in giving the greatest efficiency to those indispensable arms, we do also honorably recognize the gallant men, from commander to sentinel, who compose them, and to whom, more than to others, the world must stand indebted for the home of freedom disenthralled, regenerated, enlarged, and perpetuated.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

December 8, 1863.

The following proclamation is appended to the message:

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, In and by the Constitution of the United States it is provided that the President shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States; except in cases of impeachment; and whereas, a rebellion now exists whereby the loyal State Governments of several States have, for a long time, been subverted, and many persons have committed and are now guilty of treason against the United States; and whereas, with reference to said rebellion and treason, laws have been enacted by Congress declaring forfeiture and confiscation of property and liberation of slaves, all upon terms and conditions therein stated, and also declaring that the President was thereby authorized, at any time thereafter, by proclamation, to extend to persons who may have participated in the existing rebellion in any State or part thereof pardon and amnesty, with such exceptions, and at such times and on such conditions as he may deem expedient for the public welfare; and

Whereas, The Congressional declaration for limited and conditional pardon accords with well established judicial exposition of the pardoning power; and

Whereas, with reference to said rebellion the President of the United States has issued several proclamations with provisions in regard to the liberation of slaves; and

Whereas, It is now desired by some persons heretofore engaged in said rebellion to resume their allegiance to the United States, and to reinaugurate loyal State Governments within and for their respective States,

Therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do proclaim, declare, and make known to all persons who have directly, or by implication, participated in the existing rebellion, except as hereinafter excepted, that a FULL PARDON is hereby granted to them, and each of them, with the restoration of all rights of property except as to slaves, and in property cases when the rights of third parties shall have intervened; and upon the condition that every such person shall take and subscribe an oath, and thenceforward keep and maintain said oath inviolate; and which oath shall be registered for permanent preservation, and shall be of the tenor and effect following, to wit:

"I do solemnly swear, in the presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States thereunder; and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all acts of Congress passed during the existing rebellion with reference to slaves, so long and so far as not repealed, modified, or held void by Congress, or by decision of the Supreme Court; and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all proclamations of the President made during the existing rebellion having reference to slaves, so long and so far as not modified or declared void by the decision of the Supreme Court, so help me God."

The person excepted from the benefits of the foregoing provisions are all who are, or shall have been, civil or diplomatic officers or agents of the so-called Confederate Government; all who have left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion; all who are or shall have been military or naval officers of said Confedrate Government above the rank of colonel in the army or of lieutenant in the navy all who left seats in the United States Congress to aid the rebellion; all who resigned their commissions in the army or navy of the United States, and afterwards aided the rebellion, and all who have engaged in any way in treating colored persons, or white persons, in charge of such, otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war, and which persons may be found in the United States service as soldiers, seamen, or in any other capacity. And I do further proclaim, declare, and make known, that whenever in any of the States of Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, and North Carolina, a number of persons not less than one-tenth in number of the vote cast in such State, at the Presidential election of the year of our Lord 1860, each having taken the oath aforesaid, and not having since violated it, and being a qualified voter by the election law of the State, existing immediately before the so called act of secession, and excluding all others shall establish a State Government which shall be republican, and in no wise contravening said oath, such shall be recognized as the true Government of the State, and the State shall receive thereunder the benefits of the constitutional provision which declares that the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or the Executive when the Legislature, cannot be convened, against domestic violence.

And I do further proclaim, declare, and make known, that any provision which may be adopted by such State Government, in relation to the freed people of such State, which shall recognize and declare their permanent freedom provide for their education, and which may yet be consistent, as a temporary arrangement, with their present condition, as a laboring landless, and homeless class, will not be objected to by the National Executive.

And it is suggested as not improper that, in constructing a loyal State Government in any State, the name of the State, the boundary, the subdivisions, the Constitution, and the general code of laws as before the rebellion be maintained, subject only to the modifications made neccessary by the conditions herinbefore stated and such others, if any, not contravening the said conditions, and which may be deemed expedient by those framing the new State Government.

To avoid misunderstanding, it may be proper to say that this proclamation, so far as it relates to State Governments, has no reference to the States wherein loyal State Governments have all the while been maintained.

And for the same reason it may be proper to further say that, whether members of Congress from any State shall be admitted to their seats constitutionally rests exclusively with the respective Houses, and not to any extent with the Executive. And still further that this proclamation is intended to present to the people of the States wherein the national authority has been suspended, and the loyal State Governments have been subverted, a mode by which the national authority and loyal State Governments may be re-established within the said States, or in any of them; and while the mode presented is the best the Executive can suggest with his present impressions, it must not be understood that no other possible mode would be acceptable.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington, the eighth day of December, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-eighth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President;
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

SHORT BUT EXPRESSIVE DIALOGUE.—"John, where is your master to-day?"

"Oh, he's off, sir, recruiting."

"Recruiting, is he, that's good! where's he recruiting?"

"Up in the White Mountain, sir, recruiting his health."

"Ah! he's sick, is he? what's the matter?"

"He took cold on account of the draft."

A SABBATH School Teacher down in dixey was exhorting a poor, pious, female slave to be very humble, reminding her that she should be like the Lord Jesus—"who had neither house nor home"—yes she added with emphasis, "blessed be God, he had no house, no home, and *no niggers*."

Hog in—Hog out.

The following good story is told of a deacon in the city of S——, in Northern Ohio:

The deacon was the owner and overseer of a large pork packing establishment. His duty was to stand at the scalding trough, watch in hand, to *time* the length of the scald—crying, "Hog in," when the hog was to be thrown into the trough, and "Hog out," when the watch told three minutes. One week the press of business compelled the packers to unusually severe labor, and Saturday night found the deacon wholly exhausted. Indeed, he was almost, if not quite, sick the next morning when church time came; but he was a leading member, and it was his duty to attend the usual Sabbath service if he could. He went. The occasion was one of unusual solemnity, as a revival was in progress. The minister preached a sermon well calculated to effect. His peroration was a climax of great beauty. Assuming the action of one intensely listening, he recited to the breathless auditory:

"Hark!—they whisper, angels say."

"Hog in!" came from the deacon's pew in stentorian voice. The astonished audience immediately turned their attention from the preacher, but he went on, however, apparently unmoved,

"Sister spirit, come away."

"Hog out!" shouted the deacon—*"tally four!"*

This was too much for the preacher and the audience. The latter smiled, some snickered audibly, while a number of boys broke for the door, to split their sides laughing outside within full hearing. The preacher was disconcerted entirely—sat down—rose again—pronounced the brief benediction, and dismissed the anything else but solemn minded hearers.

A WAR INCIDENT.—A correspondent of the Bloomington "Paragraph" relates an amusing incident which took place at the capture of little Rock, Arkansas. A Confederate surgeon, by the name of Grossdell, got beastly drunk, and took a room in a city hotel and went to sleep. In the mean time our men drove the rebels through the town in complete route, and took posession of the place. Several of our officers put up at the same hotel.—After awhile the surgeon awoke from his slumbers and came down stairs in front of the hotel. "Come," said he to the officers, 'let's go out to camp." What camp?" says one officer. "Dobbins, of course.,"—"What command do you belong to?" says reb, to Gen. Steele. The latter explained. "Well," says the surgeon, "it beats Rid Van Winkle that a man cannot go to sleep in the Confederate States without waking up in the United States.

Since then he has taken the oath, and gone to St. Louis; thinks C. S. A. a poor government for a sleepy man—or any other man.

SHARP PRACTICE.—Many years ago, at a dinner party in Glasgow, there was present a lawyer of very sharp practice, fond of giving toasts or sentiment. After the cloth was removed, and the bottle had gone round one or twice, the ladies withdrew to the drawing room, all but a very plain old maid. She remained behind, and as the conversation began to be a little masculine our friend of the long robe was anxious to get rid of the "ancient," and for this purpose rather prematurely asked Thumbs the priviledge of giving a toast. This being granted, he rose and gave the old toast of "Honest' men and bonny lasses." The toast was drank with all honor, when the dame, who was sitting near the lawyer, rose from her seat, gave the lawyer a poke in the ribs with the end of her finger, and after having said, "Mr.——, the toast neither applies to you nor me." left the room.

A GOOD HIT.—"Artemus Ward," in a late lecture, beautifully set off those who vote to sustain the war, but will take no hand personally to sustain it. He says:

"I have already given 2 cousins to the war, & I stand reddy to sacrifiss my wife's brother, rethurn'n not see the rebelin krusht. And if wuss cums to wuss.—I'll shed every drop of blud my able bodied relations has got, to prosekoot the war.'

'Pat,' said the old miser, 'I must treat you.'

'God bless your honor, Ma'am,' replied Pat.

'Which would you prefer, a glass of porter or a tumbler of punch?'

'I don't wish to be troublesome, ma'am,' said the Hibernian, turning round and winking at the thin-rubbed porter, 'but I'll take the one while you are making the other?

How to Make Home-Brewed Ale

G. Burton, in the Rural New Yorker, gives his method of making home-brewed ale as follows: The art of brewing is very easy to be understood for it is exactly similar to the process of tea making. Put a handful of malt into a tea pot; then fill it with water—the first time rather under boiling heat. After it has stood some time, pour off the liquor just as you would tea, and fill up the pot again with boiling water. In a similar manner pour that off and so go on filling up and pouring off until the malt is tasteless, which will be the case when all its virtue is extracted—the liquor or malt tea must then be boiled with a few hops in it, and when it becomes cool enough—that is, about blood heat—add a little yeast to ferment it, and the thing is done.—This is the whole art and process of brewing; and to brew a large quantity requires just such a mode of proceeding as it would take to make a tea breakfast for a regiment of soldiers. A peck of malt and four ounces of hops will produce ten quarts of ale, and of a better quality than can be purchased.

FEED FOR FARM HORSES.

The following suggestions, appear to contain considerable common sense, and we command its perusal to our country readers especially.

When I was a boy in the north of Vermont, we used to feed dry hay and oats, unless the horse had the heaves, which was very common among them at that time, owing to feeding too much dry hay and oats, and driving too fast when full. We then supposed they ought to have hay before them all the time. This is a false idea; all kinds of animals will do better on regular meals. Farmers usually feed too much dry hay. You may keep a horse eating all the time, and not have him thrive.

I came to Massachusetts about 12 years ago, and was engaged in the team business about 7 years. I began to feed cut hay and corn meal, and found that horses would do more work and last longer, and be in better condition than when kept on dry feed. Cracked corn and oats make a very good feed for noon, when in a hurry. I would feed carrots all winter in small quantities, especially young horses and breeding mares. This keeps them in a healthy condition. Team horses may be fed on them once a day to advantage.

Gardening in Japan.

Mr. Robert Fortune, in his book on Japan, says:—"It is of all countries the most beautiful in spring. The trees were now clothed with leaves of the freshest green, and many of the early kinds were in full blossom. On every hill-side and in every cottage garden there were some objects of attraction. The double-blossomed cherry-tree and flowering peaches, were most beautiful objects, loaded as they now were with flowers as large as little roses. Camelias, forming goodly sized trees, were common in the woods, and azaleas adorned the hill-sides with flowers of many hues. Here the A. obtusa, with flowers of the most dazzling red, was particularly at home. Cydonia japonica was seen in a wild state creeping amongst the grass, and covered with red blossoms, and several varieties of primrose were met with under trees in the shady woods. On the outskirts of Yeddo, park-like scenery, trees and gardens, and neatly clipped hedges succeed each other. The whole country here (the village of Sumae-yrh) is covered with nursery gardens. One straight road, more than a mile in length, is lined with them. I have never seen, in any part of the world, such a large number of plants cultivated for sale. Each nursery covers three or four acres of land, is nicely kept, and contains thousands of plants, both in pots and in the open ground."

Corn Omelet.

Boil one dozen ears of young corn twenty minutes; when done and cold grate it quite fine and season moderately with salt; then seperate five eggs and beat the yolks until very thick, to which add one gill of cream or rich milk. After mixing well, then with a spoon stir it by degrees with the corn. Whisk the white of the eggs until stiff and dry, which stir lightly through, half at a time. Have ready in a frying pan an equal quantity of lard and butter, boiling hot, then pour in the mixture and fry quickly. When done, take it out of the pan and place in a heated dish to be served.

Lemon Pie.

One lemon, one cup of sugar, two eggs, three tablespoonfuls of flour, one cup of milk; grate the rind of the lemon; mix the whole together, leaving out the whites of the eggs; pour in the milk last. Bake in a deep plate lined with pastry. Beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth; sweeten with four tablespoonsfuls of sugar; put it on the top when baked, and return the pies to the oven and brown lightly.

AUG S. LANDIS, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa. Dec. 5th, 1863

SAMUEL S. BLAIR, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa. [March 7, 1863.

JOHN DEAN, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa. [March 7, 1863.

SAMUEL CALVIN, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Penna. Nov. 27· 1863

JOHN H. KEATLY.

Attorney at Law,

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

OFFICE in old place, McFarland's Building. Collections and Soldiers' Claims promptly attended to. May 30, 1863

J. F. FRUEAUFF,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law

and

Licensed Government Claim & Pension Agent.

BUSINESS attended to in the FRENCH, GERMAN or ENGLISH Languages.—Having corresponding Attorneys in all parts of Europe and the United States, especial attention will be given to the collection of Inheritances and Debts. Office Allegheny Street, Hollidaysburg, Blair county, Penn'a. Oct. 31, 1863.-tf.

PROFESSIONAL.—DR. GEORGE W. SMITH offers his professional services to the citizens of Hollidaysburg and vicinity.—Office at the American House, next door to Goldman's clothing store. Oct 3.3m.

DR. J. J. LEVI,

of Philadelphia,

HAS located in Duncansville, Blair county, and offers his professional services as a Physician, Surgeon and Dentist. He also keeps on hand an assortment of Medicines for the accommodation of all persons desiring them May 3-1—28.

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COAL.

J. M. COOPER & CO.,

Successors of Porter, Milliken & Co.,

ARE prepared to furnish the public with a good article of Bituminous coal, by the boat, car, or cart load.

Hollidaysburg, Nov. 1, 1861.

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(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.)
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WM. M. LLOYD & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co
Bankers,—Altoona, Pa.
Nov. 22, 1861.

BLAIR COUNTY MUTUAL PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY will insure property of all descriptions as cheaply as any other safe company. This company has been in operation nearly ten years, during which time it has insured property to the amount of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, yet its affairs have been managed with so much safety and economy that but four assessments have been laid on Premium Notes in the ten years. For an insurance of one thousand dollars for that time the average expense per year has been $2,50; as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other mutual company.

OFFICERS: R. A. McMURTRIE, President; THAD. BANKS, Vice President; John Dean, Secretary.

AGENTS: D. T. Caldwell, Altoona; R. A. McCoy, Ebensburg; Daniel Hicks, Duncansville, N. Campbell, Martinsburg; Robt. Waring, Tyrone city. 1—25

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Price $1,87. Sold by Booksellers generally. For full particulars send for our elegant new Circular pp. 68, and samples of our Penman's Business and Ornamental Writing, enclosing 25c. to P. DUFF & SON, Principals. April 18, 1863:1y.

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DAY & CO.'

KEROSENE OIL BURNERS

APPLIED to the common Fluid Lamp, adapt it for burning Kerosene Oil, without smoke, and without a chimney, at ONE-FOURTH THE COST OF FLUID.

AGENTS WANTED.

A sample dozen mailed, post-paid, on receipt of 60 cents in stamps, by

DAY & CO, Newark, N. J.

March 14, 1863—1y.

COAL LANDS For Sale.—I offer at private sale a very valuable tract of coal land situate on the Allegheny Mountain, adjoining the Tunnel coal mines, on the South, Bennington lands on the East, Hutchison & Co.'s coal mines on the North, warranted in the name of Timothy Lewis, and containing 418 acres.

This land is very desirable to any person wishing to go into the coal business, as it asounds in excellent Bituminous coal, and is near the Pennsylvania Railroad.—It will be sold cheap.

Nov. 4, 1863. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

FOR SALE.—We have a judgment against one JOE PARKS, an Engineer, running an Engine over the Allegheny mountain from Altoona, for the Pennsylvania Railroad company, which we will sell very cheap. It is for the rent of a dwelling house occupied by the said Joseph and family last winter, in Altoona, from which they removed without our knowledge or consent. JOE is getting big wages, and if willing and can be found, is abundantly able to pay. It ought to sell for a good price, but be will dispose of it cheap

JOHN BROTHERLINE.

"THE MATTHEWS FARM."

I OFFER at private sale 32 acres of land situate near Coleman's Mill, in Logan township, below Altoona, on which are erected a good log house and stable and other improvements. About twenty acres cleared and under fence, a good spring of water at the door, a good meadow, &c. It is known as the "Matthews Farm." JOHN BROTHERLINE.

Nov. 1, 1863.

TO THE SUFFERING.

THE Rev. Wm. Cosgrove, while laboring as a Missionary in Japan, was cured of Consumption, when all other means had failed, by a recipe obtained from a learned physician residing in the great City of Jeddo. This recipe has cured great numbers who were suffering from Consumption, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds, and the debility and nervous depression caused by them.

Desirous of benefitting others, I will send this recipe, which I have brought home with me, to all who need it, free of charge.

Address Rev. WM. COSGROVE,
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2-7—1y Brooklyn, N. Y.

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BLAIR COUNTY

MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber informs his old friends and the public in general that he still continues to carry on the *Marble Business*, in all its various branches, at the old stand, corner of Allegheny and Front streets, where he is prepared to furnish,

Headstones, Tombs, MONUMENTS, TABLE TOPS,
MANTLES, &c., &c.,

in a neat and workmanlike manner on short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

The public are respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am confident that my work and prices will satisfy any person desiring any thing in my line of business. Now is the time to get a cheap job.

JOHN FREEMAN.

Hollidaysburg, Nov. 29, 1861.

COAL AND LUMBER LANDS.

WE have several thousand acres of very valuable Coal and Lumber lands in this county for sale. Any person desiring them will be furnished with full particulars. Persons wishing to purchase would do well by calling on JOHN BROTHERLINE.

Hollidaysburg, Nov. 4, 1863.

BLANKS FOR SOLDIERS.

AT great expense and trouble we have got up (to accommodate Lawyers and others in this and the adjoining counties) all the Blanks necessary to procure, First:

BLANK FORMS FOR
$100 Bounty and Back Pay;
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Widows' Pensions;
Minor Children's Pensions;
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They are beautifully printed on fine, strong paper, with marginal notes, and full printed instructions on the back of each, showing how they should be filled up in each case.

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THE EDITOR.

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IF YOU WANT FINE FRESH
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Go To
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On Allegheny st., in the room recently occupied by Olmus & Sons, Hollidaysburg, where you will find one of the largest, freshest and
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For family use to be found in the town. Strict attention having been paid to the wants of this community in making his purchases, every article in the line can be found upon his shelves.

Pickles, Spices, Preserved Fruits, Dried Fruits, and a general assortment of
COUNTRY PRODUCE
Always on hand. When in search of Fresh and Cheap Family Groceries, be sure to call on JAMES FUNK.

Hollidaysburg, April 18, 1863—tf.

FARMS FOR THE POOR MAN.

The subscriber offers at private sale, the balance of his lands in "THE KETTLE," near Altoona, at $5 per acre, payable in twenty years or less, with interest. He will sell any number of acres the purchaser may desire.—The soil is very good—scarcely second to the best in Blair county.

JOHN BROTHERLINE

Hollidaysburg, Nov. 4th, 1863.

Grist Mill and Farm for Sale.

WE know of a good Grist Mill in Cambria county, with 150 acres of land, for sale It is a good site for a Woolen Factory having water power, &c.

Also—A small farm of 70 acres, near the town of Loretto.

Also—100 acres in one tract, and 40 acres in another, both improved, within two miles of Loretto. Inquire at this office.

April 18, 1863:3m*.